

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East and South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

## Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

	London	Marseilles	Brindisi	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	£ 14. 5/-	£ 9. 15/-	£ 6. 15/-	£ 9.	£ 5. 15/-	£ 3. 15/-

Subject to the usual 25% reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALENDAR 7 MAY MACEDONIA 4 JUNE EGYPT 3 JULY

VIENNA 11 " " 10 " " 11 "

ABRAS 21 " " 19 " " 20 "

HIMALAYA 28 " " 28 " " 29 "

CHINA 28 " " 24 " " 25 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mail arrives.

Passenger steamers leave Cairo to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi with Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

MONT. THOS. COOK & SONS (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO.

GEORGE ROWLEY, Esq. MACEDONIA.

MONT. H. HESSELEN & CO. ALEXANDRIA.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUZ.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. ORION will leave from Alexandria on 7 May, and will have fares about

HOMeward to MARESHALL, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRITAIN.

R.M.S. ORION will leave Port Said on 17 July 1906.

R.M.S. ORION will leave Port Said on 1st Class, £ 9. 15/- 2nd Class, £ 5. 15/- 3rd Class, £ 3. 15/-

Passengers returning by the Line will have a third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, Cairo—THOS. COOK & SONS. ALEXANDRIA—R. J. MOSS & CO. For all particulars apply

W. STAPLETON & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Heliopolis).

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to TIBURY £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33% off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARD TO LONDON, TUNISIA, KANAKHON.

HOMeward to MARESHALLS AND LONDON.

Departure from Port Said.

R.M.S. SHROPSHIRE, 5,783 tons, July 19, 1906.

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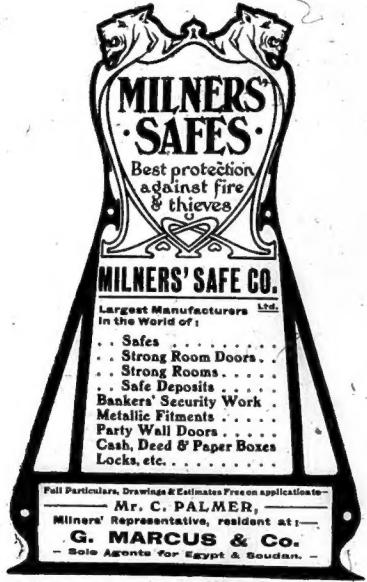
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AND PORT SAID.

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL

The plague.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Port Said. No cases are reported to day.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be delivered at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to day.

San Stefano Casino.

To-morrow there will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert with an entirely new programme. The opening of the Casino Theatre will take place on Saturday.

Ministry of Justice.

It is stated that the Ministry of Justice has decided to create a fourth inspectorship to the Committee of Judicial Surveillance, which will be filled by a British barrister, Mr. Fox.

Saved from drowning.

A Bedouin, who was bathing yesterday to the east of the Kha'ribat Mother's Palace, was carried out to sea and would inevitably have been drowned had not a coast-guardman, who realized the danger, got a life-saving apparatus out and brought him safely ashore.

Murder.

A native of Jereis, near Mansafus, was murdered while lying asleep in his bed two or three days ago. The marksmen authorities promptly opened an enquiry on the spot and succeeded in establishing the identity of the murderer, who, when arrested, made a statement incriminating three other men.

The Denshaw Affair.

The documents of the Denshaw case, including the sentence, are now being translated under the supervision of Judge Bond, vice-president of the Native Court of Appeal, who was one of the judges of the Special Court. After the translations have been completed the documents will be sent to London.

Train Accident.

A native boy entered a train near his home yesterday without paying for his ticket. On his fare being required, he attempted to evade payment by jumping out of the moving train. His gallant appearance to have caught as he jumped and to have sworn him against the wheels, which crushed his left arm. He was immediately removed to hospital.

Anglo-Oriental College Association.

The annual dinner of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College Association (Aligarh) was held last week at the Hotel Cecil. Sir Charles Iall, who presided, announced that several substantial gifts had resulted from the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and Sir Thomas Raleigh, speaking of a visit which he had paid to the college, testified to its great value in turning out for the public service men who were not mere machines but could think for themselves.

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Adv.]

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

T. H. Prince and Princess Hussein Pacha Kamil and Princess Kadija Hussein are leaving for Europe this afternoon by the North German Lloyd steamer.

Lieut. C. A. M. Fornell, R.G.A., came down to Alexandria from Cairo yesterday to take over command of the detachment of Royal Garrison Artillery stationed here.

Mr. H. Blomfield, Inspector to the Public Lands Department, Ministry of Finance, has returned to Cairo from leave.

Dr. Phillips returned to Cairo after three months' leave of absence on Sunday.

## BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

225 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc., Private Lessons, Reading Lessons, Reading and Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zephyrus Theatre).

## BECK &amp; CO'S PILSENER BEER

EXCELENCE.

PEARS NO HONEY COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B. — Inferior Brands now being offered to

Managers of certain good circles.

Reward of 50/- dispensed competition winning down this very

SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

## MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

RIDING BREECHES.

F. Phillips &amp; Co.

LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).

CAIRO &amp; ALEXANDRIA.

## NATAL SENSATION.

## REPORTED MASSACRE OF ZULUS.

LONDON, July 17. A sensation has been caused by reports of the massacre of Zulus by native levies in the Mono valley and the decapitation of the corps of Bambata.

The Natal Government admits that the latter was done for the purpose of identification, but affirms that operations were conducted with unexampled humanity. (Cont'd)

## THE SALISBURY DISASTER.

## CAUSE OF DERAILMENT.

LONDON, July 16. The inquiry on the Salisbury disaster of the 1st instant showed that the train rounded the curve at seventy miles an hour instead of the prescribed thirty. (Reuter)

## DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

St. Petersburg, July 17. The Minister of War has appointed General Pavlov president of the commission which has been formed to inquire into the disaffection of the Army. (Reuter)

## ST. PETERSBURG POLICE ON STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, July 17. The police have gone on strike and are marching through the streets compelling relatives to join them. Their claims are economic, not political. (Reuter)

St. Petersburg, July 17. The policeman have gone on strike for economic reasons. (Trouw)

## PEACE AT SAN SALVADOR.

PARIS, July 17. The Council at San Salvador reports that peace has been concluded through the friendly intervention of Presidents Roosevelt and Porfirio Diaz. (Hornos)

## HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 17. Cricket. Lancashire beat Somerset by an innings and 143 runs. (Bowler)

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

A Council of Ministers was held yesterday, when the following were approved:

A decree modifying the names of certain streets in the town of Suez and declaring of public utility the laying down of certain streets in several towns.

The appointment of Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., as interim Under-Secretary of State for Towns and Public Buildings.

Authorisation of the following companies:

Scot's Egyptian des Postes et Telecoms.

The Cairo Land and Financial Co.

The Palace Hotel of Egypt.

## KHEDIVIAL DECORATIONS.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned gentlemen his Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to accept and wear Decorations (as stated against their respective names), which have been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:

## IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE MEDJEDIDEH, THIRD CLASS.

William Saint Clair Symmers, Esq., M.B., formerly Professor of Pathology in the Egyptian School of Medicine.

Harold Nolan, Esq., M.B., Medic-Legal Expert to the Egyptian Native Tribunals.

James Ireland Craig, Esq., Chief Inspector in the Egyptian Survey Department.

## IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE ORMANISH, FOURTH CLASS.

William Saint Clair Symmers, Esq., M.B.

Ralph Housmanayou Du Bouy, Esq., formerly Secretary to the Salt Department of the Egyptian Government.

Alfred Lonsdale, Esq., Chief Chemist in the Survey Department of the Egyptian Government.

## IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE MEDJEDIDEH, FIFTH CLASS.

Edward Thomas Waller, Esq., Commandant of Mounted Police at Alexandria.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Papayanni liner Andalusian sailed on Tuesday for Malta and Liverpool.

The S. S. Syrian Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 17th inst., and is due to arrive at Alexandria on the 31st inst.

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## THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1906

## FISHING BOAT DISASTER.

## CAISSED OFF ALEXANDRIA.

## SIX MEN DROWNED.

Now reached Alexandria yesterday of a shipping disaster of the Aboukir coast by which six men lost their lives.

It appears that on the night of Monday a flotilla of Italian fishing boats was returning to harbour, when one of their number, with a crew of ten, capsized, owing to the high sea and strong wind that prevailed at the time. The accident was witnessed by the other vessels, and it was only on their return to harbour that the smack was missed.

Meantime, a tragedy had been enacted. Of the crew of ten, two were on deck when the boat capsized, one at the helm and the other on the lookout, the rest being asleep below. Three of the latter were awakened by the shock and managed to scramble on to the deck, while the others were washed overboard.

For the month there is an increase amounting to £1,165,249 in British imports and a decided decrease (Ls. 54,106) in the total of exports. British trade has, however, no record to complain of the last half year, during which our imports have risen to Ls. 3,545,448, against Ls. 3,143,824 in the corresponding period of 1905, and the exports from Egypt, Great Britain to Ls. 5,932,473, against Ls. 4,756,246.

In comparing the June import and export figures of other countries with those of previous years, we note no remarkable change except in the case of Russia. Imports from that country—such as our readers are aware, arrive in almost every year from the Black Sea ports—only amounted to Ls. 7,507, at one time in the total of their total in June 1905.

In the export column there is a remarkable fall in the value of goods exported to France—Ls. 57,673 against Ls. 17,994 in 1905—which we should like to explain. But exports are low throughout—a decrease of 40% or less considerable being marked against Egypt in the case of nearly every country that appears in the comparative table as an importer of Egyptian goods.

For the half year France follows Great Britain in the list of importers and the Ottoman Empire is a good third. Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, and Italy come next. In the export column, Germany—now known as an excellent customer—follows us with figures of Ls. 1,910,981, against Ls. 866,774, in the first half of 1905. France is second, Russia third, and fourth comes the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In the import list we note again an increase in imported cereals both for the month and the half year, and a still more remarkable increase in the imports of "metals and cutlery" goods—due to the expansion of the rolling stock of the State Railways and the import of machinery.

The exports of cotton fell off during the month as compared with June 1905 but the total value of the cotton exports between January 1 and June 30 of the present year shows a large increase—Ls. 5,116,085 against Ls. 7,175,950 in the first half of 1905.

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## PITH OF THE PRESS.

## EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

## Honouring Mr. Chamberlain.

After the wonderful demonstration of Saturday, by which Birmingham celebrated the visit of its greatest and achievements of her most distinguished citizen, comes the equally remarkable demonstration of yesterday in honour of the thirty years of strenuous Parliamentary service which Mr. Chamberlain has devoted to national and Imperial labours. There has been no antithesis in Mr. Chamberlain's thoughts or actions between these two things. His Imperial policy has grown out of his municipal policy, and his Imperial labours have never diminished his interest and his influence in the affairs of Birmingham, though they have inevitably involved devolution of actual administrative work. His home has always been centred there, the people of Birmingham are his people, and in their unwavering trust and affection he has found ample consolation and support in every visit.

## Not a Demagogue.

Mr. Chamberlain has often been charged with the recklessness of a demagogue, in that, after the conference of Colonial Premiers in July, 1902—just four years since—he drove the wedge of Tariff Reform into the heart of politics. But a demagogue is one who seeks popularity with the mass of the people on any excuse. No one denies Mr. Chamberlain's astuteness; and it can hardly be contended that he did not foresee that the exact contrary of a wide popularity must ensue as the immediate consequence of his straightforward advocacy of Tariff Reform ("Standard").

## III-Timed Levity.

It is ill joking with an angry people, and the Russian autocracy may have to pay dearly for a piece of bitter irony which it has just perpetrated through the official organ of the army. The Imperial thanks are solenly awarded to the troops for their "splendid service, and their glorious, self-sacrificing, untiring, just, and honest devotion to duty during the Biskotok pogrom." As the troops were employed in abetting the masses instead of restraining it, Russia will fully understand the inference to be drawn as to the aspirations of her human rulers, and will know what value to place upon the official versions of similar occurrences. Such a proclamation is not unlikely to live longer than its author. ("Pall Mall Gazette.")

## Germany and Africa.

Our satisfaction with the business-like arrangement which Sir E. Grey has concluded with France and Italy regarding the railways of Abyssinia is surely increased by the news that it has been formally communicated to Germany. Germany has no interests in this part of Africa, but she does the less watch it attentively. Her complaint that the Moroccan Agreement was not formally communicated to her was not without a basis, and this evidence of goodwill is a precedent which may, one hopes, establish a salutary tradition in diplomatic secrecy. To abolish the dread of uninvited clauses and unavoidable treatises would be to remove one of the most fruitful roots of suspicion and nervousness in international relations. ("Tribune.")

## Judicial Humour.

The Attorney-General seems anxious to apologise. He states that he did not say that judicial honour "irretrievably" occupied a low place in the order of wit, but "proverbially." In that case Sir Lawton Walton was quite wrong. There is no proverb on the subject, unless it be a poor judicial joker that dies not, maketh the lesser laugh, and this we have just invented ourselves. ("Globe.")

## German Editors in England.

"It is to be hoped that the happy days spent by Germans and Britons in common on British soil will result in bringing the national characteristics of the two peoples nearer to a mutual understanding." ("North German Gazette")

## Shocking the Syrians.

At first the Syrians rolled their eyes heavenward in holy horror at the thought of unmarried young girls nursing men and attending operations, and they opened their eyes wide when they met us at entertainments in evening dress, and saw we ride a bicycle. It was indeed a new way of nursing the sick—to show the devotion, the humility, and simplicity of a nun, and yet not be a consecrated woman. (Edie Worobet in "The Nursing Times.")

## Preparing for the Millionaires.

Nobody can make London believe that every American man here is a millionaire. The old oak furniture factories in Yorkshire and Belgium are now working overtime turning out pianos. American manufacturers, on the other hand, the most popular man is the one in which King George I. sat during his trial by Parliament. Three thousand of these chairs have been made and sold already. ("New York World.")

## A New Sensation.

A new craze has arisen: a new health cure, a new sport, a new sensation—bicycling. The Aerial Derby, which was run on Saturday, was in every way a great success and in a short time doubtless, it will quite supersede bicycling as the correct thing, as motoring did bicycling and bicycling riding. ("The Observer.")

## CAIRO WATER SUPPLY.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Suite)

En Europe, on n'hésite plus à utiliser pour l'alimentation des villes des eaux de la nappe profonde contenant de l'ammonium. Ainsi par exemple l'eau qui sort pour le nouvel approvisionnement de la ville de Berlin contient 0.28 milligrammes d'ammonium par litre. Cet eau provient de puits profonds de 40 mètres situés dans une forêt très loin de la ville de Berlin.

Si l'ammonium des puits de Ried El Farag devait son origine à une aspiration de l'eau de source-sol de la ville, aspiration qu'on pourrait s'imaginer d'être causée par le piégeage prolongé de l'air dans les cavités d'eau, il faudrait que cette aspiration s'accueille plutôt par l'augmentation de la quantité de chlorure et la magnésie d'eaux d'origines qui se trouvent dans l'eau souterraine de la ville en quantité suffisamment plus considérable que l'ammonium.

Mais telle augmentation ne peut jamais être constatée comme il résulte clairement du tableau des analyses.

Pendant les trois ans qu'on a puisé l'eau de la nappe de l'air 1 et 2, la quantité de chlorure est restée absolument constante, aussi des oscillations minimes qui sont dues à des causes à expliquer plus tard. Du reste, aussi la quantité de l'ammonium qu'il y a dans les puits augmenté depuis la mise en fonction des puits, mais a toutefois aussi également des oscillations insignifiantes.

De toute, une aspiration de l'eau souterraine de la ville, sans doute qu'il y ait contamination par les germes pathogènes provenant des infiltrations qui pourraient avoir lieu à proximité des puits, doit être considérée comme impossible à cause d'un rayon d'action très restreint des puits, de la configuration du sol, qui constitue un milieu filtrant de tout pré-mière ordre et de la profondeur des couches aquifères qui est de 30 à 60 mètres au-dessous de la surface.

Il a été parlé plus haut de légères oscillations observées pour la composition de l'eau des puits.

Ces oscillations s'accordent avec une augmentation ou diminution périodiques de résidu total et du degré hydrostatique (chlore, magnésie, acide sulfurique). En général, on observe que pendant le temps de l'étiage le résidu total et le degré hydrostatique sont un peu plus élevés que pendant le temps de l'eau du Nil, comme il résulte clairement des n° 1, 2, 3 et 4.

Les analyses N°s. 5 et 6 de puits No. 11 se prêtent bien à la comparaison parce que l'analyse N° 5 a été faite trop peu de temps après la mise en fonction du puit avant que l'état stationnaire du courant souterrain ne fut établi.

Pour la puit N° 2, nous observons donc plutôt une diminution de la quantité de l'eau pendant l'étiage après deux ans de puissance continue.

Les oscillations observées du résidu total et du degré hydrostatique ne sont pas à la même cause que l'analyse bancale plus forte observée pour l'eau du Nil.

On peut considérer l'eau des puits comme une eau de source, la même origine que celle du Nil, c'est-à-dire, comme une eau du Nil filtrée au moyen de l'air et de l'eau.

Cette filtration n'a pas lieu à proximité de puits, mais qu'il résulte des différences de l'analyse chimique et de la température constante de l'eau des puits (qui dépendent de la moyenne de l'année), l'eau doit égale à la moyenne de l'année).

Le puit N° 2, nous observons donc que l'eau reste plus longtemps en contact avec les couches de sol. Cela est dû, pour ainsi dire, l'eau d'un puit qui accompagne le Nil superfiel et qui a la même origine que lui et se déverse finalement comme lui dans la mer.

Pendant ce séjour dans les couches de sol l'eau disperse une certaine quantité des matières qui constituent le sol.

Il est clair que la quantité des matières dissoutes doit être d'autant plus forte que l'eau reste plus longtemps en contact avec les couches de sol.

On peut dire, pour ainsi dire, l'eau d'un puit qui accompagne le Nil superficiel et qui a la même origine que lui et se déverse finalement comme lui dans la mer.

La Compagnie des Eaux s'occupe de construire un modèle simple de filtre à eau pour qu'on puisse fixer directement au robinet. Il est à espérer que ce filtre pourra être bientôt livré au public.

Donc les observations faites sur les deux derniers puits d'eau 1 et 2, il résulte donc clairement que la quantité de l'eau se déplace essentiellement sous tous les points de vue. Comme il n'y avait pas à craindre que la quantité ne soit pas suffisante on était donc tout justified de baser l'approvisionnement de la ville de Gizeh sur l'eau de la nappe existante pour le terrains entre les puits n° 1 et 2.

Un certain nombre de nouveaux puits furent donc forés. Au mois de juillet 1905, cinq d'entre eux, renommés par un synthon, purent être mis en fonction, et l'eau provenant de ces puits (30,000 mètres cubes en 24 heures) fut envoyée à la consommation en ville pour remplir l'eau filtrée du Nil.

Les puits n° 1 et 2, pour des raisons techniques, provisoirement mis hors fonction.

Depuis le mois de juillet 1905 jusqu'aujourd'hui ces cinq nouveaux puits ont travaillé continuellement jour et nuit et l'eau l'eau à la ville.

Quant à la composition de l'eau provenant de ces puits, elle ne diffère pas sensiblement de celle des puits primaires, dont on peut se rendre compte en comparant les analyses n° 1 à 6 et n° 7 à 12. La quantité de résidu fixe et le degré hydrostatique correspondant presque exactement à ceux trouvés pendant le temps de l'étiage pour le puits n° 1.

Dès lors le mois de novembre 1905, l'analyse de l'eau fournie par les puits a été faite régulièrement chaque mois, et l'eau n'a pas subi de changement sur une ligne augmentation du degré hydrostatique ou des oscillations périodiques mentionnées plus haut.

Pas de temps après qu'il fut connu par le public que la Compagnie des Eaux fournit l'eau des puits au hameau de l'eau du Nil, des plaintes différentes ont été formulées contre la nouvelle eau.

On l'accuse et on l'accuse encore d'être lourde et indigeste et de mauvais goût, de ne pas être apte pour les ménages et les industriels parce qu'il leur serait trop dur et par conséquent ferait obstacle au savonage, courrait mal les légumes et froisserait et attaquerait les chandails à vapeur.

Encore sera-t-il impropre à la lessive parce qu'il jaunit et tache le linge.

Le plupart de ces accusations sont très mal fondées.

Le goût de l'eau ne diffère pas très sensiblement de celui de l'eau du Nil, comme je l'ai mentionné déjà plus haut. Aussi beaucoup de personnes qui ne boivent que de l'eau ont assuré qu'il trouvent le goût de l'eau excellent.

Il n'y a pas la moindre raison qui pourrait rendre l'eau lourde et indigeste.

Il n'y a point de substances nuisibles à la santé dans l'eau du puits. La légère évaporation vis-à-vis de l'eau du Nil, du degré hydrostatique ne peut pas non plus causer d'indigestion, parce que cette évaporation se tient dans des limites très restreintes et, comme il résulte des tableaux annexés, la plupart des grandes villes d'Europe a une eau de doré d'eau ou moins supérieure.

La lessive de degré hydrostatique ne plus élevé n'a pas d'influence sensible sur la composition de savon.

Le savon, avec l'eau du puit, mousse aussi bien qu'avec l'eau du Nil, comme on peut le constater tous les jours si l'on veut.

Les chandails ne sont pas attaqués par l'eau du puit et la formation d'écaillles n'a pas lieu dans des proportions inquiétantes. Au contraire, le dépôt formé dans les chandails par l'eau des puits, tout en étant plus volumineux, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 1 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 2 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 3 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 4 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 5 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 6 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 7 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 8 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 9 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 10 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 11 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 12 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 13 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 14 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 15 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 16 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 17 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 18 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 19 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 20 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 21 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 22 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 23 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 24 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 25 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 26 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 27 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 28 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 29 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.

Le puit N° 30 des eaux des puits est distribué en ville, au puits au robinet des maisons contenant souvent plus ou moins d'oxyde de fer en suspension qui, tout en n'étant pas nuisible, est moins dur et moins adhérent aux parois de la chandaille que le dépôt formé par l'eau du Nil.

Il ne reste donc que la plainte très souvent répétée que l'eau jaunit et tache le linge à la lessive.

Cette plainte est certainement fondée.



## DELEGATION MUNICIALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délegation Municipale s'est réunie le 17 juillet 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence du M. Dr. Schissas Pasha.

Pérou, MM. le Maréchal, Mansour Bey Yousef, Ralli, Salim, Bey Abant et G. Z. were faché, membre, I. Sashy Bey, secrétaire.

La Délegation décide à tirer provisoirement M. Michel Comte à installer une gîtes mobiles sur la calé sèche de Kaiy Bay, destiné à faciliter le halage des bateaux immobiles à 751 et 150.

Elle décide l'établissement d'une canalisation pour l'évacuation des eaux de l'arénaire dans la rue Moustapha Pacha et approuve la dépense relative.

La Délegation prend connaissance de l'aviso émis par le Comité spécial au sujet de la réglementation de la navigation du canal Moudi et en source l'étude à la rentrée.

Elle décide de demander à la Compagnie des Eaux d'installer des bouches d'indonie à Ramla suivant l'avis communiqué par le chef officiel de la brigade des pompiers.

La Délegation décide de demander l'avis du service technique, surtout au point de vue des installations électriques africaines ou autres, au sujet d'une demande de la "The Egyptian Fire Protection Co. Ltd." tendant à établir un poste central à Minet el Bassal pour l'exploitation de son système d'avertisseur d'incendie.

Les promoteurs de la question des constructions à bon marché ayant communiqué à la Municipalité le plan relatif à l'établissement d'une cité ouvrière, la Délegation sur la proposition du Comité spécial chargé de cette étude, décide d'en informer le Ministère en le priant de veiller bien donner une solution à cette question par la cession à prix réduits des terrains sollicités pour ces constructions.

La Délegation émit un avis favorable à la note de l'ingénieur en chef au sujet de la laisser à donner à la Gare et adopte l'expé-  
clement proposé pour l'épôde des pierres destinées à cette promenade.

Elle prend note d'une lettre de la Compagnie des Eaux informant qu'à la pose de tuyaux d'eau dans la Rive de Ravelle sera terminé au mois d'août prochain.

Vo la requête des marchands de pâtes, que la Délegation demande aux services d'étudier le plus vite possible la question du choix d'un emplacement sur les quais, le plus près possible de Kaiy Bay, pour servir de dépôts pour les pâtes, cet emplacement devant être donné en location aux dits marchands.

La Délegation propose à la Commission de déléguer M. le Dr. G. Schissas, inspecteur sanitaire, pour représenter la Municipalité au 2<sup>me</sup> congrès international d'assainissement et de salubrité de l'habitation, qui se réunira à Genève du 10 au 13 septembre 1906.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

## GOMMES ARABIQUES.

A partir du mois de Juin, les arrivages à Damanhur ont commencé à diminuer sensiblement et de 150.000 cent prédominent, se sont réduits à 50.000-60.000 par jour. Depuis ils ont peu à peu disparu et complètement cessé à la fin de mois.

Le prix sont fermement tenus à P.T. 80-85 le cent.

L'opinion générale est que nous allons avoir bientôt de la hausse, car depuis déjà, le peu de stock qui reste inventé ne suffit pas aux engagements des vendeurs à livrer.

Exportation des gommes arabiques pendant le mois de Mai 1906.

Total: 700.510 kilos valant...L. 14.513

Contre: 1.324.354 valant...L. 25.313

Pour l'Allemagne et possessions...L. 2.513

Autriche-Hongrie...L. 2.667

La France...L. 3.721

L'Italie...L. 287

Le Turc...L. 68

L'Amérique...L. 2.520

La Belgique...L. 3.415

Les autres pays...L. 333

Du 1er Juin au 1<sup>er</sup> Mai l'exportation a été de: Kilos 3.301.065 valant L. 63.938

Contre : 3.756.412 valant...L. 96.416 in 100.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie)

De nos longtemps nous n'avions eu un marché aussi animé qu'aujourd'hui; prêter toutes les valeurs ont été déchange et subissent une forte hausse.

L'Agriculture bourse de 1/4 à 2/4.

La National Bank gagne presque 1/4 d'heure.

La Dairia avance de 1/16 à 15/16.

La Caisse de Société avance de 2/32 en hausse de 2/4, 25 sur bier, la nouvelle clôture à 212-214.

La Banque d'Athènes est échangée à 148 1/2 en avance.

Les Nungovich Hotels avancent de 1/4 à 1/6.

La Delta Land de 1/8 à 3/8 17/32, les Estates de 1/16 à 1 15/16.

Le Bolding Land est à 4 7/8.

La Banque d'Orient gagne 1 franc à 133.

Par son très bon marché qui nous a apporté une reprise presque générale, l'actif donne la mort saine, l'animation d'aujourd'hui ne peut être qu'un excellent augure de l'avenir.

## Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

## NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 17 Juillet 1906.  
A Londres, hier, le Consulat anglais est resté invaincu à 83/8, de même que toutes les valeurs égyptiennes à leurs cours précédents.

À Paris également, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien et la Banque d'Athènes sont demeurés immobiles à 751 et 150.

Au début de la séance de ce matin, notre marché des valeurs a monté une certaine animation, qui n'a pas tardé à faire place au calme inhérent à la saison. Toutefois les bonnes dispositions ont prévalu et on peut enregistrer une amélioration dans la tenu générale de la cote.

La National Bank a progressé à 26 5/16.

L'Agriculture s'est maintenue à 9 9/16 5/8. La Caisse de Sante a avancé à 218 1/2, l'action ancienne et 12 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Athènes a été traitée, en croissance, à 147. La Banque d'Orient s'est raffermie à 132-133.

L'Action Crédit Foncier s'est allongée à 751; l'obligation à lots 1868 est revenue à 326 3/7 et la nouvelle à 271.

L'Action Immobilière a gagné 4 francs à 369 3/8; la part de fonds, poursuivant son mouvement ascensionnel, a atteint 660 6/5.

L'Action Entreprises et Travaux a été l'objet d'un bonne demande à 4. L'Entreprise et Developpement s'est inscrite à 12. Le part de fonds Allotment est remonté à 19.

Le Warden Estate a baissé à 6. Le Frigorifique a été coté à 4 3/4-5 1/2.

Les actions de capital Bank de Caire ont fait 127-128 et la Joncassane 261.

Delta Light a été offerte à 11 3/4-12 1/2. Les dividende Travaux ont perdu 5 francs à 350. La Banque des Pyramides a progressé à 12 1/2.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été poussés à 15 5/8 11/16 et les Egytian à 16 1/2-16 3/4.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Duits Land ont repris à 3 1/2-16 1/2. Les Estates, en bonne tenue, ont été largement traitées à 12 1/4; la part de fonds a gagné 4 à 10 1/2-11 1/2.

Les Markota sont flottés à 24 1/2. Les New Egyptian ont été élevés à 29 1/2 et les Cotton Mills à 5 9/8.

L'Assemblée générale ordinaire de la Société des Génies d'Egypte a été tenue le 5 juillet, courant à Bruxelles sous la présidence de Chakour pacha.

Les actionnaires ont approuvé le bilan de l'exercice 1905 et le compte des profits et pertes. Ils ont pris note de la démission de MM. J. Festa et A. Boeyk M. P. G. Schissas et Lefevre et sont nommés commissaires par acclamation.

Le président a déclaré qu'il y a une période de l'assemblée est passée et que la production atteindra environ 23,000 tonnes pour augmenter graduellement à 30-32,000 tonnes en 1907 et 36,000 tonnes les années suivantes. Or, le maximum de la production en 1904 avait été de 11,000 tonnes.

Le Chakour pacha, estime que l'exercice 1906 va laisser autre défi; il pourra, au contraire, donner un excedent. Selon toutes prévisions, l'exercice 1907 permettra de distribuer un dividende de 10 %. Si cette conjecture se réalise, la Société sera dans une situation financière splendide, et les actions vont nécessairement au-dessus de la par.

Il se peut que concerne la demande d'admission à la cote officielle de Bruxelles, le conseil d'administration estime que cette demande ne peut se gendre qu'à l'occasion d'un bon bilan.

L'Egyptian Mail Steamship Co., dont nous avons annoncé il y a que la forme la temporaire, vient de commander à la Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. la construction de deux grands paquebots à turbines, pour le service des voyageurs entre l'Europe et l'Egypte.

Les journaux de Paris rapportent que, depuis le 4 juillet courant, les 80,000 obligations de 5 francs 3 1/2 à 2 cent, pour une valeur de 400.000 à 450.000 du Crédit Foncier Egyptien (émission 1904) sont admises aux négociations de la Bourse de Paris, au conseil.

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## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

## ARRIVALS.

July 17.

Tycho, Brit. s., capt. Graham, Port Talbot and Malta.  
Wentworth, Brit. s., capt. Griffith, Glasgow.  
Plandres, Belg. s., capt. Piotte, Antwerp.  
Lofoska, Greek s., capt. Bladis, Cyprus and Port Said.

Fitz Gerald, Brit. s., capt. Ruggier, Malta.  
Arun, Aust. s., capt. Bartoli, Constantinople and Port Said.

Prins, Brit. s., capt. Evans, Manchester and Malta.

Niger, Fr. s., capt. Lanclos, Marseilles.

July 18.

Kosseir, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.  
City of Cambridge, Brit. s., capt. Walker, Liverpool and Malta.

July 19.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.  
Barbary, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 20.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 21.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 22.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 23.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 24.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 25.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 26.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 27.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 28.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 29.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 30.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

July 31.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 1.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 2.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 3.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 4.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 5.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 6.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 7.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 8.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 9.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 10.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 11.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 12.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 13.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 14.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 15.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 16.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 17.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 18.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 19.

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Aug. 20.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 21.

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Aug. 22.

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Aug. 23.

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Aug. 25.

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Aug. 26.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 27.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Aug. 28.

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Aug. 29.

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Aug. 30.

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Aug. 31.

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Sept. 1.

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Sept. 2.

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Sept. 3.

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Sept. 4.

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Sept. 5.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

Sept. 6.

Malta, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Mersina and Port Said.

## CONDITION OF EGYPT.

## OPINION OF PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE.

Professor Flinders Petrie contributes to the "Standard" a lucid statement of his views on the present unrest in Egypt, in which he very accurately lays bare the fallings of the fallaheen. His says:

The different opinions on the state of Egypt which you put forward to-day, are in some points hardly less mischievous than Mr. Keir Hardie's letter. People living at ease in England can scarcely feel the pulse of native agitation abroad, and even the official classes abroad have hardly come into touch with the thought around them. As I have lived in close contact with the Egyptian fallaheen during part of each year for a quarter of a century, I may venture to say that I agree thoroughly with your correspondent who has "lived a long time in Egypt." His views of the fallings of the native seem entirely true.

During the past year which I have heard from different classes of residents, living in touch with educated natives, exactly the same talk—the unrest, the clamour to manage everything without any control, and the risk of a serious revolution. All this results from our administrators never having had a hand in the management of the country. And people who know nothing of Oriental mind or habits of thought, and are, therefore, incapable of realising the conditions, should consider their mischievous endeavours to tie the hands of those who can learn on the spot what is required.

Apart from any external political influence, there are causes of trouble in Egypt itself.

Natives, like individuals, are naturally incapable of seeing their own defects, and they require educating in self-inspection.

The growing incapacity of the native officials in Egypt has of late years been painfully apparent. Napoleon and personal factors have all been powerful.

The railway and post services have all been scandalous state of mismanagement. Letters are frequently mislaid, or are mislaid, that it is usual for safety to telegraph when a letter is sent.

The post boxes are habitually left unlocked in one district that I have seen so that any one can take letters out.

The Customs charges are not claimed on parcels delivered. The railway tickets are not issued in time, and an extensive system of travelling by bribing the guards and inspectors is habitual and well-known, even to European residents.

The delivery of third class tickets in Cairo is a scandal, a large part of the travellers being unable to get them in time for the train.

Great delays are made in daily petty business, in order to extort bribes. The police system of collecting evidence is a mass of abuse and corruption. And the native doctors are a terror, owing to their extortions. I am prepared to give exact evidence on every one of these points, which have long been familiar and painfully so in recent years. The cause of this deterioration from a somewhat better standard seem undoubtedly to depend on the disappearance of the older generation of Egyptian-trained men. Such training at least made them aware of business habits; whereas the newer men, only brought up in the slack air of an Egyptian office, are much less capable. The remedy lies in a much stricter training. But this incapable class are naturally unable to realise better ways, and they as naturally want to do everything in their own fashion, and to control the whole management. They aspire to get rid of the European heads, who are the only check on their unlimited pillage of the country. And they are ready for any mischief which may lead in that way.

Repeatedly I have known of gross abuses, which, when reported, were referred to native officials; and in every case the native inquiry has solely been directed to concocting an entirely false report, to throw blame on innocent parties. And this habitual lying has not been checked by any punishment for perjury. Justice has become even rarer than it was, at any stage short of the English judge.

In saying all this the blame is not to be laid on the English controllers of the country. Their hands have been tied by a tangle of mischievous checks on their action. The "susceptibilities" of Europeans and of natives have been allowed to choke real reforms, and to foster a fool's paradise of immunity from natural consequences. Such and such a sop must be given to the Pasha, such a sop to the French, another sop to the German, and the real advance of administration has been almost stopped. The Copt are the most capable and intelligent of the natives, but no Copt may rise to the highest offices, and a distinct balance is given to the Mohamedan over the Copt in case of equality. The recent boom in Egyptian prosperity, entirely due to the far-reaching effects of English improvements in administration, has upset the native mind, and given a feeling that they can flourish without my help or check.

No doubt many persons of a hypercritical conscience in England feel that we ought to leave a country to manage its own affairs, and the sooner we give over the fallaheen the better. Yet such people are the first to cry out that we should interfere in the affairs of Turkey and of Russia, which we have no standing. If we are to interfere, then an ignorant peasant and his corrupt native rulers in any country, it must certainly be done in Egypt, as in India, before we throw stones at Turkey or against Russia.

The duty lies clear to our hands; and we must remember that nothing but English cooperation lies between the present prosperity of Egypt, and the bankruptcy and starvation of

under the native rule, from which we have elevated the country.

## PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE AND THE FELLAHEEN.

In an interview with a "Standard" representative on the subject of his letter, Professor Petrie was not inclined to recede from his attitude. He said, "I cannot speak about the unrest amongst Mahomedan populations generally, but I say, and I cannot put too great an emphasis upon it, that all the Europeans I have known in Egypt have felt this trouble coming on for a year past—this growing increase of difficulty with the natives. It has been obvious to us."

"It does not exist in connection with the fallaheen so much as with the educated classes, it is the latter who feel that we stand between them and their making what they can out of the country, by the old, corrupt methods. You must never lose sight of the fact that the fallaheen are extremely ignorant, fanatical under the surface, and are a class easily stirred to mischief, even when it is against their own interest. I have seen a great deal of the folly of the best and most intelligent of the fallaheen. The folly, the foolishness, the want of solid sense amongst them is something extraordinary. They will propose a thing themselves, and the moment you make arrangements to fit the proposal, they will just change their minds, and propose or wish for something entirely different, and by the time you have made some fresh change to suit their convenience, they will very likely go back on their original proposal. There is no stability in them."

"It will give you an instance of this instability. For the past year they wanted a food supply, and requested me to make arrangements to get over some of their wants. I made arrangements accordingly, getting in large stocks, and preparing to let them have it little by little as they wanted it. They changed their minds three or four times as to whether they would have it or not. Finally, they were thankful to receive it. This was not through any objection or difficulty, but simply owing to their foolishness and want of foresight. And they are sickle in great things as in small. I honestly believe that, although you have lost the money and have made their country prosperous, if they thought they could bring Egyptian stock down to 20 they would do it.

During the recent acute crisis with Turkey over the Akaba question we were within an arm's length of a general native riot; and thousands would have been massacred before it could have been effectively suppressed.

Before such pseudo patriots in the British House of Commons open their lips of ignorance upon the subject of Egypt, let them first study well the subject of Islam, and then, having delivered themselves of their diatribes, let them send their wives and children, who have any—or, better still, go themselves—into some bigoted Mohamedan village of the interior far removed from the presence of British officials and bayonets, and there quietly await the issue of their own brave words.

If they did, they would never have a chance of repeating such criminal folly. But there are thousands of lives in Egypt to-day at the mercy of the Moslem.

"We think in England that prosperity will make people contented—though even here we have the proverb, 'See a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil!' Prosperity, to the Oriental, only makes him discontented with everything that may be contrary to his fancy, and therefore it is that I cannot accept the theory of those City financiers who say: 'The Egyptians are prosperous, consequently there cannot be anything in these rumours of unrest.'

What with the latest native outrages in Egypt, the spreading revolt of Natal Kaffirs, the sudden and restive resistance of the Hottentots to German rule in the south-west, the fresh risings in German Nyassaland, various Boda incidents, and continuous fighting in Nigeria, not to mention Sir Edward Grey's ominous comments as to the whole northern coast of Africa, we may look forward to fairly stirring times in the Dark Continent, as far as native troubles are concerned. It is, therefore, of special interest to note what the "Westminster Gazette"—"always a calm and judicial observer on great occasions"—thinks of the subject. Our contemporary considers that, if war in the north is concerned, the present African unrest is a Mohamedan unrest, rather than an Egyptian unrest, and no one can dignify it with its cause.

He goes on to the question what the rest of Europe would think of the plan of governing Egypt on the model of India. Professor Flinders Petrie said, "It is hard to see how any interest of Europe in Egypt could be anything but a Mohamedan folk who leads to incidents like that reported from Alexandria. They are obliged to take punitive measures which increase the excitement, and so there goes on in a vicious circle. There is nothing to do except increase our garrisons, as we have just done, and talk as little as possible."

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Professor Flinders Petrie gave instances of corruption, mendacity, and hopeless shirkeness, on the part of native officials in Egypt, and concluded by expressing regret that the British administrator had never been able to set sole and with a view to the welfare of the country and the real interests involved. These had always been tied in a manner he had set forth in his letter to "The Standard."

## A MISSIONARY ON "IRRESPONSIBLE MOUTHINGS."

"The Daily Express" has received the following letter from the Rev. James Rose, who has just returned from missionary work in Egypt, where he had acquired opportunities of ascertaining the feeling among the natives.

I can bear personal and painful testimony to the infinite mischief which is wrought in Egypt by the "irresponsible mouthings" of certain gentlemen in the British House of Commons. Not only are English papers freely read in Egypt, but the native Press is quick to reproduce the choice morsels now so commonly found in the unpatriotic vapourings of public men.

The "Lewa," for example, a native Cairene daily, has a vicious reputation for this kind of work, and these welcome excerpts from the speeches of British politicians, plus the editor's own acidulous comments thereupon, are served up as grateful publising for the native mind to feed upon. This paper, in particular, circulates in all the native bazaars and cafés of the country, and is read with avidity by high and low.

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## TROUBLE FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

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